

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

The paragraph immediately below the heading "Description of the Prior Art" at page 1 has been amended as follows:

The pressure of the blood entering the heart is of great interest. All the blood from the veins in the body enters the heart into the right atrium. This represents 95% of the total venous blood volume, the remaining 5% of the volume enter from coronary sinus, which is the return from the heart's own blood supply. The pressure in the vena cava, the large vein just outside the heart, is called central venous pressure (CVP). The average level of CVP is just a few mmHg but depending on that because the vena cava is very elastic (has high compliance), a small change in pressure indicates that a large volume of blood is involved. The CVP is therefore of great interest because it is an indicator of the blood volume that flows through the veins and enters the heart. The pressure in the vena cava will increase if the heart beats too weakly. The increase indicates that the blood is backed up in the veins. The normal response from the heart in this situation is to beat faster and/or increase the stroke volume. There is also another factor that can cause an increase in the CVP resulting from the increase in blood volume when a person lies down, e.g. when he goes to bed at night. The response of the heart is the same as above, i.e. to beat faster and/or increase the stroke volume.

The paragraph beginning at page 4, line 17 has been amended as follows:

According to the invention a pressure sensor arranged in the right ventricle of the heart might also be used, in addition to ~~measure~~ measuring the right ventricular pressure, to determine a value representing the central venous pressure in the vena cava.

The paragraph beginning at page 4, line 20 has been amended as follows:

It is a great advantage to be able to determine the central venous pressure without placing a sensor in the vena cava. It is considered more difficult and thus more expensive to directly measure the pressure in a great vein, e.g. the vena cava, because an electrode lead with a pressure sensor becomes more complicated and possibly also more difficult to arrange.